

growing police court complaints against persons charged with destruction of company property or disturbance of the car operators and passengers, reported that there were no strikes cases in the police courts excepting a few that had been held over from earlier in the week.

All of the police employed at guarding the public and B. R. T. property during the strike are sent to their tasks in accordance with directions in a chain system that has been used at headquarters for some time. Under this system, the moment word was received of the declaration of the strike the emergency duty was put into effect and every officer in the city had his own sphere of duty mapped out for him.

Instead of putting men on strike duty and keeping them on it night and day, as was done in the old times, the men are made to share the work. They go on for forty hour periods, during which they are alternately on active duty and in reserve, and at the end of these periods each man has sixteen hours off.

Police Motors Always Ready.

Many automobiles are kept in readiness to rush the men to points of disorder and as rapidly as the B. R. T. officials advise that they are going to work, certain lines, the police are concentrated there.

Thomas Murphy, Borough Inspector of Brooklyn, who is in immediate touch with every phase of the situation, said yesterday that he believed the rioting and disorder had been occasioned merely by a comparatively small rowdy element. Other police officials said that from reports they had received, they were convinced that about 90 men in the strikers are ready to go back to their jobs.

The company made no official canvas yesterday of the men who had returned. It was said that the number had been substantially large. In view of the fact that Receiver Garrison has fixed Wednesday noon as the time in which all must be back at work, it is expected that the number will be large until very near that time. They have his assurance that their privileges, including seniority, will not be lost if they are back by that hour.

The Mayor took no active part in the strike situation yesterday. He received a visit from Louis Friedger, attorney for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and Patrick J. Shea, organizer for the strikers. They merely wanted to thank him for his efforts to effect a settlement and to obtain a transcript of the minutes of their conference with the Mayor and other officials on Thursday.

The same union leaders also called at the office of the Public Service Commission to obtain a transcript of the commission's fruitless strike hearings. They said that William D. Mahoney, international president of the Amalgamated, will arrive in this city this morning, and will confer with the strike leaders at the Continental Hotel.

The strikers met again last night at Palm Garden, Wilson and Green avenues, and some of the leaders made desperate efforts to stir up enthusiasm. While their meeting was in progress another strike had up a copy of an evening newspaper which contained conspicuous headlines relating to the fire in the Ridgewood car yards, and several in the crowd shouted, "That's the stuff!"

Will Ask Enright's Removal.

The removal of Police Commissioner Enright was howled for as Charles S. Enright, a union official, launched an attack upon that official because of the protection the police have given to the property of the company. Enright told the men that he had written a letter to Mayor Hylan complaining about the clubbing of strikers.

"When we get the facts assembled we will demand the removal of the Commissioner," he said amid cheers. He also assured the men that they would receive financial aid of other unions, and that the other strikers would join with them in asking the ouster of Enright.

Shea, in speaking to the men, said: "This is your strike. You wanted it, and now that you have it you must stick to it. The company doesn't want the strike, and I don't blame him. We cost him a lot of money last year and we will cost him millions this year before we are through. There are reports that the men are flocking back to work. These reports are untrue."

This strike will last until Garrison concludes that you are human and must be recognized. Mayor Hylan and the Board of Estimate are the only public officials that, so far as I can learn, had the courage to tell Judge Mayer that he was wrong in his contention regarding arbitration.

Enright did not specify when and where the Mayor and board told Judge Mayer any such thing, and as far as is known they have not done so. He made one statement in which the officials of the company may concur with him. It was: "The strike can't last more than three days."

Samuel Gompers passed through the city yesterday, but did not talk with the strike leaders.

OPEN AIR MEETING OF I. W. W. IS FORBIDDEN

Police Put Ban on Union Square Gathering To-Morrow.

The open air mass meeting planned by the American Civil Liberties Union, the Workers' Defence Union and the New York Defence Committee of the I. W. W. to be held in Union Square to-morrow has been banned by the police, according to officers of these organizations.

Preparations are being made for a number of indoor meetings of the I. W. W. to be held soon, at which William H. Haywood and other I. W. W. leaders will speak. Haywood will plead for the members of his organization who are now in jail in various parts of the country. This will be his second appearance in New York since his conviction under the espionage act in Chicago.

MIDLAND LINE NOT TO RUN.

Report That Staten Island Trolley Would Operate Is Denied.

Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, denied yesterday a report that at Federal Judge Chatfield's request the Midland trolley lines of Staten Island would be put in operation to-morrow. Mr. Whalen said he did not know of any agreement between the city and the Federal court to operate the lines, but if there were such an agreement it still would require at least a month before the tracks and trolleys could be repaired for operation of cars.

Mr. Whalen said he would communicate with Receiver Brenner Tuesday and work out the details of operation, and then would ask the Federal court to direct execution of the plan.

STRIKERS RUSH TO MARRY.

B. R. T. Employees Try to Improve Their Idle Hours.

A number of striking B. R. T. employees, having some idle time on their hands, got married yesterday. With the large number of other persons affected by an entire week of moonshot evenings the strikers brought the total number of applicants for marriage licenses in Brooklyn to 125 during the day. This is the highest daily record since June.

A good part of the marriages were alleged by the experts of the license bureau to be the result of vacation romances, the couples losing no time after their return to town to hasten the consummation.

MINERS AWAITING WILSON'S ANSWER

137,000 Men Still Idle and Conditions Are Worse Than Before.

SOME COLLIERIES OPEN

Settlement Expected Quickly if President Consents to Reopen Negotiations.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, Sept. 4.—On the third day of the anthracite miners' "vacation," 137,000 men are idle, 150 collieries tied up and conditions generally worse than at any time since wage negotiations began. However, it is felt that the break is coming and the district officers of the field await with confidence the answer from President Wilson to their telegram asking for a reopening of negotiations. Much depends on the nature of the President's reply.

The usual strike exodus from the field has not begun, but a serious business depression is felt and workers in other industries are being laid off. Railroad men are being hard hit. Great encouragement is obtained by union officials in the report that several more local votes last night to return to work met. D. L. & W. and Lehigh Valley men met last night and voted to return.

The following statement was issued at the meeting:

"At a special meeting of Local 2076 of the Peach Orchard, D. L. & W. Company, and Nos. 3 and 4 units of the Peabody colliery, held last night, a resolution was passed to remain at work as requested by the scale committee, also another endorsing the action of the insurgents and asking all locals to discourage their attempt to disrupt the ranks of the U. M. W. of A. at this time. The Peach Orchard shafts comprised the only colliery in operation the last three days in this immediate territory, as the officers of Local 2076 were out among the men from the start, urging them to remain at work pending negotiations."

See Hope in Secretary Wilson.

The three district presidents of the United Mine Workers in the anthracite field and Philip Murray, international vice president, confidently expect that President Wilson will see justice in their claims for a reopening of wage negotiations. They await the President's answer to their telegram, sent yesterday, with optimistic eagerness and believe the vacation miners will see fit to return to their places of employment immediately after the union officials are given another opportunity for negotiations. The announcement that President Wilson referred the miners' request for a reopening to Secretary Wilson met with favor here, as the miners believe the Secretary, who is an old miner, will give proper consideration to their case.

Much depends on the President's answer, and if he says "yes" there is bound to be an immediate return to work. Union officials fear he will not make answer while so many men are on strike in defiance of his wish.

The tieup will be general over Labor Day and probably on Tuesday, as many miners never work on the day after a holiday. The break will likely come Wednesday.

The vote of the men of the Peach Orchard Local to return and the increase in the number of men at the Drance and Prospect collieries of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company are probably due to the demand by the scale committee for the resignation of President Dempsey. The sudden illness of Rhinold Capolino, one of the insurgent leaders, has been a severe blow to the insurgents.

Strong Insurgent Districts.

The insurgents are greatly pleased with conditions in the Portsville and Mahanoy City district, where practically all collieries are tied up. This condition exists in the lower field, despite the fact that the union was considered stronger there than here.

Nanticoke and Plymouth union officials report to the executive board members and district presidents that the collieries in their vicinity are now working with nearly full force. The Lehigh

and Wilkesbarre galled one in this district, but lost heavily in District 9. Independent collieries are nearly all working.

A desperate effort is being made in many sections to have pumppens and engineers quit work. Damage would result to the mines if the men of these classes should lay down their tools. Chris Golden, president of District 3, will make public a declaration asking pumppens and engineers to stay at their posts. He will tell them that fire or water may destroy the mines in which they work, and when the strike is settled there will be no place for them to go.

Announcement has been made that three engines on freight all along the Lehigh Valley line have been lifted. Few cars of coal are being loaded here, and the cars are being taken elsewhere, thus relieving transportation conditions. While the strike benefits the railroads in this respect, it injures local rail men, since it necessitates that they be laid off until the movement of loaded coal cars begins again.

Last night, about ten hours after all other transfers and changes had been announced, it was made known that Capt. George L. Sullivan, who has been in command of the Ninth Detective Division with headquarters at St. George, Staten Island, was to be sent to command the Fifty-first precinct, while in the Westchester village at the farthest north of the Bronx, and that Capt. Daniel E. Costigan (Honest Dan), who was taken from command of the Vice Squad by Enright and reduced from an inspectorship, was to be transferred to the Twenty-third precinct, sent to the Liberty Avenue station in Brooklyn.

U. S. NOT TO DEAL WITH VACATIONISTS

Backbone of Outlaw Strike Believed Broken.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, Aug. 4.—Confident that the unauthorized strikers of anthracite miners in waiting, officials at the Labor Department to-day made it clear that the Government conciliators or other officials will have no dealing with the strikers until they return to work. Reports received here indicated that they were doing this, and officials said they expected to see most of them back after Labor Day.

Three conciliators summoned to Washington yesterday held a conference to-day with Hugh L. Keenan, head of the Labor Department's bureau of conciliation. After going over all reports the conference decided that the back of the strike seemed broken and that there need be no Government action at this time.

A telegram received at the White House asking President Wilson to reopen the wage agreement, signed by operators and miners, was referred to the Labor Department. It was said there would be no action on this except a possible reply that the Government could do nothing for the miners as long as the present outlaw strike lasted. No reply had been sent late last night, however.

Another encouraging feature of the coal situation was the issuance of a statement by the Geological Survey that despite strikes both bituminous and anthracite production was greater in the week ended August 28 than in the preceding week. This was before the present anthracite strike, although a number of men were out for the period covered by the report.

RECORD COAL SHIPMENTS.

New England Receives 139,400 Cars Since January 1.

For several successive weeks all previous records in the movement of bituminous coal into New England have been broken by the New York Central and Boston and Albany railroads. The peak was reached in the week ended last Saturday, August 28, when a total of 1,929 carsloads were delivered through the Albany gate. For the same week last year a total of 125 carsloads were handled through Albany by these railroads.

From January 1 to date the soft coal movement into New England has totaled 34,294 cars, an average of 594 a week, as against a total for the first eight months of 1919 of 12,080, or a weekly average of 350 cars, an increase of 184 per cent.

The grand total of coal shipments since January 1 into New England through five main gateways this year is 131,469 carsloads, against 106,406 in the same period of 1919, an increase of 21,903 cars, or 23 per cent.

DRY AGENTS MOP UP IN BOOZE OFFENSIVE

Second Offenders Sought as a Special Prey of Shevlin's Men.

10 BARRELS CONFISCATED

Only One Arrest Made, but Many Subpoenas Are Served.

An accelerated offensive against dispensers of booze was begun Friday night by a squad of agents working under John J. Quigley, chief assistant to James Shevlin, Prohibition Enforcement Agent. The liquor hunters devoted most of their attention to the lower East Side, dispensing subpoenas and searching particularly for second offenders against the dry edict. Only one confiscation occurred and that was of ten barrels of rye whiskey. The owner of this, according to the agents, preferred to give up his wife rather than the booze, avowing he could get more whiskey.

The "drive" Friday night was to get what Mr. Quigley terms "selling cases." That the booze hunters were successful to a large degree will be evident when these subpoenaed appear before the United States Commissioner Tuesday. Just how many wet resorts were entered could not be ascertained, as many of the subpoenaed were returned to the United States Attorney's office, but both Mr. Quigley and Isadore Blagman made it plain that New York City is going to be a lot tighter when they get through.

"As long as violators persist after having once been convicted the public generally gets the idea that even with the strenuous work by prohibition agents the law has very little teeth," Mr. Quigley said. "It is also of greater satisfaction for the agents to make a case against second offenders, because the law provides that the punishment shall be imprisonment for from one month to five years, in addition to a fine of from \$200 to \$2,000."

There are several places in New York that have gained the reputation of selling whiskey regardless of cases made against them by the prohibition agents. One case has been raided and found to be violating the law seven times. It will be the object of the local prohibition staff to sweep up New York City as thoroughly as the number of agents and the cooperation of the police and other law enforcing bodies and the judges who decide the punishment will allow."

In the crusade Friday the agents were instructed not to make confiscations unless absolutely necessary. But, according to Elstein, when the agents entered the place of Charles Elstein at 116 West Avenue they changed their minds. Ten barrels of booze are ten barrels of booze. That was what the agents found in Elstein's place.

Elstein was heartbroken to lose his liquor. Elstein declared: "He told us he had just got the stock in yesterday, and now he was losing his fortune and means of a livelihood. He said he was going to commit suicide. He said he would rather give up his wife than the liquor and wanted to make arrangements with me to take the wife."

David Klein of 22 West Ninety-eighth street had found the dispensing of booze helped his tailoring business, the agents said. One of Mr. Shevlin's men went into Klein's place and dickered with the tailor for a drink. At first Klein was reluctant, the agent said, but finally declared he would sell him a pint of whiskey for \$3.50 if the agent had his coat pressed. This was done, and Klein received a subpoena.

Only one arrest was made during the raids. The victim was Benny Tompkins of 713 East Adams street, Syracuse, N. Y., who had four cans of alcohol in his possession. He was locked up in the Clinton street station. Among those subpoenaed were Mattie Parent, 1733 Wilbur avenue, Thomas J. Mealey of 125 Manhattan street, Samuel Ginsberg, bartender, and Isaac Ginsberg, owner, of 41 Old slip, and William Walter of Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh street.

TWO DRY AGENTS IN JERSEY BOOZE RING

Named in Confession of Prohibition Violators.

Abraham Stein of 18 Lane street, Paterson, and Morris L. Markowitz of 221 Hamburg avenue, Paterson, pleaded guilty yesterday to charges of violating the national prohibition act before United States Commissioner John A. Matthews in Newark. They were charged with conspiracy to purchase, transport and sell liquor. The officials may the men have made a confession which implicates five others as members of a whiskey ring headed by two prohibition agents. It is expected the men named will be arrested within a few days.

In one complaint made against Stein and Markowitz they are charged with conspiring with the prohibition agents and a third man. In the other they are charged with acting concert with a wholesaler and a brother of a prohibition agent.

National Prohibition Agent Kramer in Washington has been trying for some time to break up the whiskey traffic in New Jersey. Recently he received a report from a Washington policeman who was searching the Jersey hills for hidden liquor in connection with the Frederick P. Eckert case telling of the illegal actions of some of the prohibition agents. Two men, Archie Murray and Harry E. Sands, were sent up from Washington to work on the case.

Last Wednesday Murray and Sands went to the Berwick Hotel in Newark and there are alleged to have met Markowitz and Stein. They said they wanted to buy \$20,000 worth of liquor for shipment to Washington. A third man was called in and said he would get it for them. It was agreed that Murray and Sands would pay \$5,000 when the liquor started from Newark, \$2,000 when it got to Trenton, and the remaining \$5,000 when the liquor was delivered in Washington. It was further stipulated that two prohibition agents should ride on the truck from Newark to Washington to insure safe transit. This proposition later fell through, because the third party refused to part with his liquor unless the entire \$10,000 was paid before the truck left Newark.

When Kata was taken in custody Thursday after his first arrest ball was fixed at \$100. On Friday he was again arraigned at the instance of District Attorney Maloy of Richmond county and before County Judge Tiernan was held in \$25,000. He was locked up at Manhattan Police Headquarters, but Friday night some of his friends announced themselves ready to furnish bond. Judge Tiernan, notified by telephone, promptly increased the bail to \$50,000, and Kata's friends left.

Kata, who, according to District Attorney Maloy, was associated closely with Eckert, has refused to answer questions. He was arrested early last week at his home, 218 Division street, Brooklyn.

William P. Tiernan, brother of Judge Tiernan, and Henry Hugo were arraigned before Federal Judge Chatfield in Brooklyn yesterday and pleaded not guilty to indictments charging conspiracy to violate the Volstead act. They were admitted to \$1,000 bail each.

Parliament to Admit Women.

Perth, Australia, Sept. 4.—Among the legislative proposals to be submitted in the forthcoming session of Parliament here will be a bill to remove the disqualification against women offering themselves as candidates for Parliament.

THREE MEN HELD IN \$100,000 DYE THEFT

Truck Believed to Contain Part of Loot Seized.

Department of Justice agents who since July 9 had been searching for a bandit gang which was believed to be involved in the theft of \$100,000 worth of German dyestuffs seized as enemy owned property by the Government and housed in the Textile Alliance Corporation, Hoboken, last night trailed from Hoboken to Paterson a heavily loaded motor truck which was followed by a limousine carrying five men.

The operatives kept behind the caravan in order not to arouse suspicion, and at the outskirts of Paterson telephoned Paterson Police Headquarters to halt the procession. The Paterson police seized the truck and arrested three of the five men in the limousine. One of the men the police said they found a loaded revolver. Aboard the truck were dyestuffs valued at \$35,000, believed to be part of the stolen goods.

At Paterson headquarters the men identified themselves as Christian Muller, 44 Jefferson street, Hoboken; Peter Sullivan, 1937 Washington street, Hoboken, and Wolf Kaufman, 45 West street, Paterson.

MOTHER OF SEVEN KILLED.

Run Down by Trolley Car While Trying to Rescue Child.

Mrs. Bella Younteff, 55 years old, of 670 Grand street, Jersey City, mother of seven children, was killed at Grand and Westwater streets, Jersey City, last night when she attempted to save a daughter, aged 4, from being run down by a trolley car. The child darted to safety before the mother reached her. Mrs. Younteff was thrown by the trolley and went under the wheels.

Harry Winters of 145 Bartholdi avenue, Jersey City, the motorman, was charged with manslaughter.

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Why We Need Greater Revenue

ON August 1, 1919, the telephone properties in New York City were returned to the private owners by the United States Government. Since then we have been doing our utmost to restore the service to its former high standard and to meet the unprecedented demands for new service.

The Telephone Company has not been immune from the effect of the high cost of all materials and supplies or from the effect of higher salaries and wages. So long as the present economic

conditions prevail, costs will not be materially lower.

Following is a comparison of results of operation in New York City for the month of August, 1919, the first month following the return of the property to private management, and July, 1920, the twelfth month after the return of the property. This shows the effect of restoration and extension work upon our revenue and expenses, including wage increases and wages paid to thousands of additional workers.

Revenue---	August, 1919	July, 1920	Percent Increase or Decrease (—)
Exchange	\$3,233,851.65	\$3,579,682.88	10.7
Toll	497,100.54	558,309.95	12.3
TOTAL	\$3,730,952.19	\$4,137,992.83	10.9
Expenses---			
Pay Rolls	\$1,478,818.38	\$2,332,146.93	57.7
Materials and other Expense	825,110.30	1,191,126.51	44.3
Depreciation	428,602.41	483,167.52	12.7
Taxes	248,781.04	284,771.03	14.5
TOTAL	\$2,981,312.13	\$4,291,211.99	43.9
Net Telephone Revenue	749,640.06	-153,219.16	-120.4
Sundry Net Earnings	58,331.78	80,052.20	37.2
Total Net Earnings	\$807,971.84	\$-73,166.96	-109.1

UNDER the law regulating telephone corporations, this company is entitled to charge rates that will yield reasonable compensation for service rendered. This revenue must be sufficient to pay operating costs, provide for necessary reserve and surplus and produce a fair return upon the value of the

property used and useful in the public service.

During the past seven months our net revenue has shown a serious decrease and on the lowest conservative estimate of the value of the telephone property in the City of New York we have earned less than 2% per annum.

During the month of July we failed to earn our bare operating expenses by over \$73,000.

New York Telephone Company

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WARD'S MOTHER HUBBARD BREAD

MOTHER HUBBARD is a milk loaf and is a wholesome and nutritious food which will help every member of the family retain the renewed health, strength and vigor developed during vacation rest.

Make plenty of MOTHER HUBBARD BREAD your food basis. Then add such other foods as will give the full complement of vitamins, mineral salts, other proteins and carbohydrates as your purse, your taste and your correct knowledge of food values aid you to determine.

Practice this sensible eating suggestion and you will be well nourished, well fed and living cost will be reduced.

From Now On Order From Your Dealer Every Day Ward's Mother Hubbard Bread